

MALE AND FEMALE GENITALIA OF AUSTRALIAN
FERN WEEVILS.

NOTE REGARDING TYPES OF SOME TACHINIDAE (DIPTERA)
FROM INDIA.

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In this Bulletin for May 1918 (Vol. ix, pt. 1) some species of TACHINIDAE were described from India. It was the intention at the time to deposit the types in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), but owing to war conditions it was considered advisable to retain them in Canada until a later date. In March of this year (1922) the type material was sent to the British Museum; a set of paratypes of most of the species was retained for the National Collection at Ottawa; and another, but larger, set of paratypes was sent to Mr. C. F. C. Beeson, the Forest Entomologist, at Dehra Dun, India. The species concerned are:—

Gymnochaeta immsi, Tothill.
Servillia transversa, Tothill.
Servillia ursinoidea, Tothill.
Gonia himalensis, Tothill.
Paraphania fuscipennis, Tothill.
Chaetoplagia asiatica, Tothill.
Frontina kashmiri, Tothill.
Lophosia excisa, Tothill.

[Major E. E. Austen, D.S.O., after examining Dr. Tothill's types, has supplied the following notes on synonymy, etc. :—

Servillia transversa, Tothill = *S. sobria*, Walk. (1852), *Ins. Saund. Dipt.*, pt. iv, p. 272.

Servillia ursinoidea, Tothill = *S. fulva*, Walk. (1852), *op. cit.*, p. 276.

Gonia himalensis, Tothill = *G. capitata*, De Geer.

Paraphania fuscipennis, Tothill = *Orectocera beelzebub*, Wied., of which *Tachina imbrasus*, Walk. (1849), is also a synonym.

Frontina kashmiri, Tothill, should be referred to *Podomyia*, B. & B.

Lophosia excisa, Tothill, is probably a *Phania*.—ED.]

TWO NEW CHALCIDOID PARASITES.

By JAMES WATERSTON, B.D., D.Sc.

The Imperial Bureau of Entomology has recently received from Fiji two examples of a Trichogrammatid bred from eggs of a Hispid, *Promecotheca reichei*, Baly, that mines in leaves of coconuts, and through the kindness of Dr. G. A. K. Marshall this material has been handed to me for examination. As received, the specimens (mounted in glycerine under the same cover glass) were too shrivelled to be studied satisfactorily. After some colour notes had been made, the wings of each specimen were detached and mounted. The bodies were then thoroughly potashed (10 per cent.) and transferred to glacial acetic in which, owing to their original pallor, they practically disappeared. They were accordingly stained for one minute with carbol fuchsin (Grübler), washed again in acetic acid, and gradually brought up to pure clove oil in which the dissection of one example was completed. Although it is unfortunately

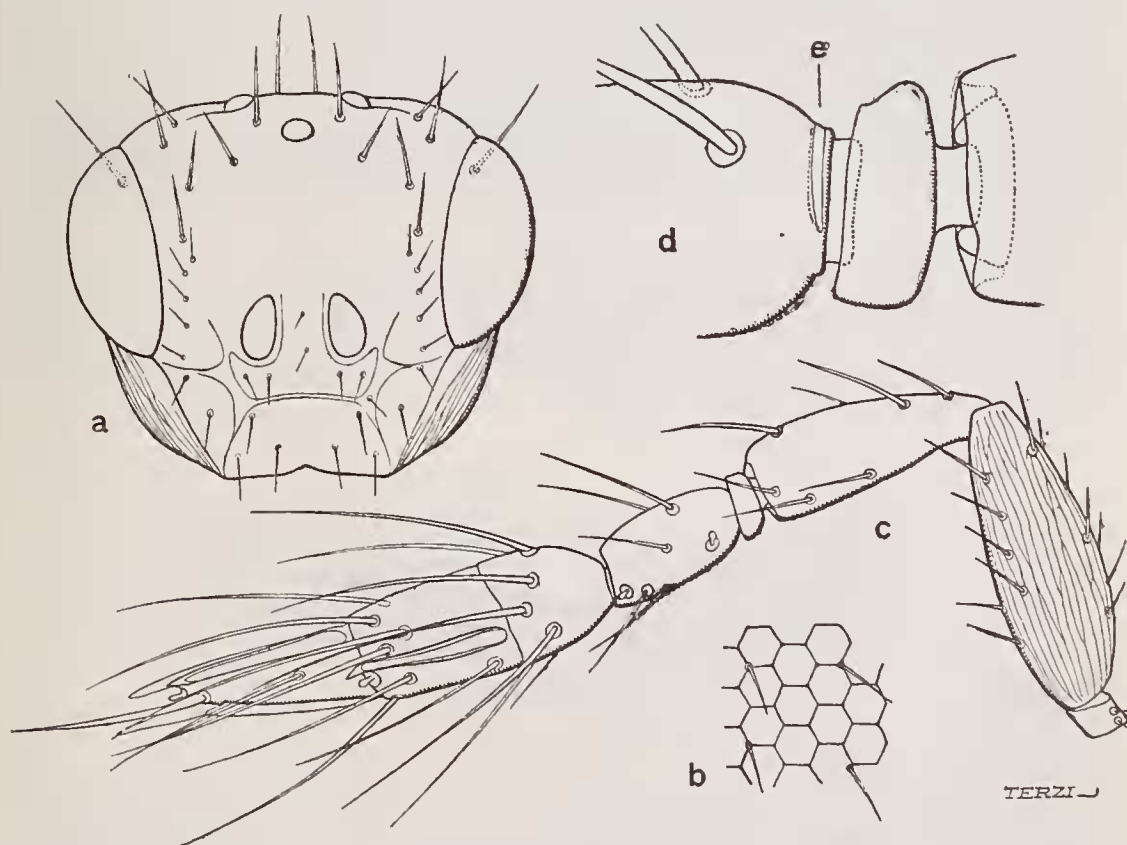


Fig. 1. *Chaetostricha cratitia*, Waterst., sp. n.: a, head; b, portion of eye; c, antenna; d, detail of ring joint and first funicular; e, membranous sulcus.

still no easy matter to determine the genera of the TRICHOGRAMMATIDAE, I have no hesitation in assigning the insects under discussion to *Chaetostricha*, Walker, in interpreting which I agree with Dr. Kryger's views in his paper on "The European Trichogramminae" (Entomologiske Meddelelser, xii, pp. 303-305, 1918). The ring joint in this genus is solid, but in both examples examined the funicular joint at the extreme base shows a clear, nearly complete, weakly chitinised ring, which must give additional flexibility to the antenna at this point.

***Chaetostricha cratitia*, sp. n.**

A pale yellow species very faintly infuscated at the bases of the abdominal tergites and below the ovipositor. A slight cloud below stigma. Possibly also the tips of the tarsi and the antennae towards the apex may be slightly darker than the body.

Head, seen from in front (fig. 1, *a*), about one-fifth broader than deep (23 : 19). Eyes sparsely pilose (fig. 1, *b*), half as long again as the genal keel and separated, at their nearest, by rather less than two-thirds of the breadth of the head. Genae long and considerably swollen behind the keel. Clypeal edge nearly straight, with a slight median notch. Toruli (3 : 2) well up on the face, their lower edge just on the base line of the eyes; separated by their longer diameter and from the orbit by a diameter and one-third. Chaetotaxy as in fig. 1, *a*. Besides the bristles shown there are, on each side of the vertex near the stout bristle (touching the orbit), which is partly dotted, 2 minute bristles more remote from the orbit on the occipital slope. On each of the swollen genae are some half dozen minute bristles.

Antenna, length, 0.4 mm. (fig. 1, *c*); the scape, pedicel and funicular joint are in ratio 38 : 28 : 17, and the club segments 14 : 18 : 22. The breadths of the antennal joints vary considerably according to the pressure to which they are subjected; thus on the same scale the breadth of the scape is 12–13; pedicel, 10–12; funicle, 9½–11; club, 11–13 : 11–12 (at sutures). The first segment of the club bears 7–8 long bristles in all and no sensoria; second segment, 8–9 bristles and 2 sensoria; apical segment, 1 lateral bristle, 4 sensoria, and 1 stout terminal bristle as long as the supporting segment. There are also 3 minute but stout knob-like sensoria set in sockets; 1 at the apical ventral angle of the funicular joint, another (lateral) near the base, and 1 laterally on the second club segment, on the suture between it and the third.

Mandibles (10 : 7) similar, tridentate, the long bristle on the ventral edge *not* unusually thickened. Stipes with 1 long lateral bristle and 1 median, shorter, opposite the base of the palpus. Galea with 2 stout spinose bristles at side distally and about 24 short fine bristles on inner surface. Mentum with 2 long bristles; 4 setigerous cells on lingua.

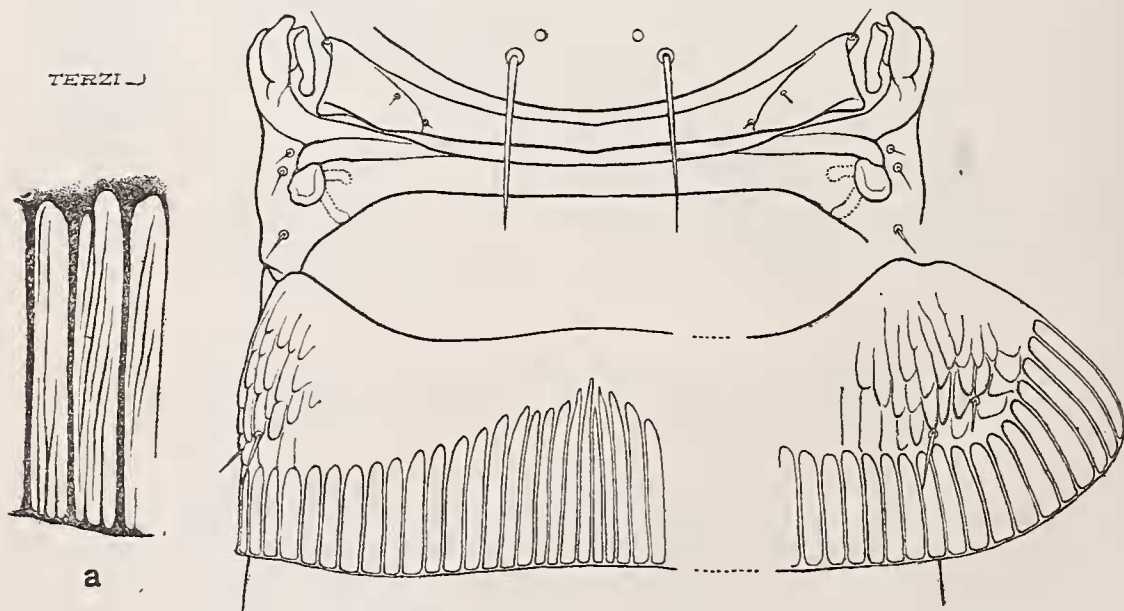


Fig. 2. *Chaetostricha cratitia*, Waterst., ♀: from apex of scutellum to hind margin of first abdominal segment; *a*, detail of structure of first tergite towards hind margin.